

put under the control of the Board for Vocational Education.

The growth of the State High Schools was rapidly adding to the numbers of boys and girls who wished to enter the higher institutions. The Governor and the Legislature saw that the State's yearly income was not large enough to provide sufficient room in these institutions and in the charitable institutions to meet the enlarged needs of the people. The Governor in a special message to the Legislature said: "We are therefore called upon to decide whether it is our duty to close the doors of the educational and charitable institutions to all new comers and mark time for two years, or to bond the future that we may bless it." The Legislature met the crisis by ordering that bonds to the extent of three million dollars should be sold and the money used to begin the enlargement of these institutions.

The census of 1910 brought out the sad fact there were then in North Carolina 241,497 persons over ten years of age who could not read nor write. While the Legislators were offering greater opportunities than ever to the young people, they sought a way to help these grown people who had been neglected in their youth. Finally, in 1919, it was agreed that only a regular never-stopping effort by the State could remove this handicap of ignorance. The Legislature, therefore, provided funds for the State Department of Education to open special day and night schools for these illiterates, as they are called.

RELIEF OF THE UNFORTUNATE AND THE HELPLESS. - A growing interest in the relief and comfort of the unfortunate and the helpless led to the establishment of some new institutions and to the improvement of others. An industrial home and training school for wayward girls was created at Samarcand in Moore County. An orthopaedic hospital, that is, a hospital for treating children who are crippled or deformed